# PROCEEDINGS OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## BUDGET SESSION—JUNE 1940.

### FIRST DAY.

*Friday, 7th June 1940.*

The Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, commencing at 12 of the clock on Friday, 7th June 1940, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

The names of the members present are given in the Appendix.

Rising in the midst of cheers, the President read the following address :—

MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

In bidding you welcome here to-day, I am bidding you welcome to the last session of the Representative Assembly as at present constituted. This Assembly has had a long life and, I think we may safely claim, a very useful one. Since it was constituted on the present basis in 1923 it has examined the principles of 139 Acts, which have helped to make the Mysore Statute Book one of which no State need be ashamed. We have seen seventeen Budget sessions with revenues that have expanded from Rs. 3,32,57,000 to Rs. 4,39,06,000.

*The Assembly under the New Constitution.*

When we meet next we shall be enlarged in numbers, and I hope, in wisdom. I look forward to meeting many of you again, and I hope also to meet representatives of many new institutions and new points of view. If I may say so, there is one aspect of the reforms which I personally look upon with as much satisfaction as any other, and that is that I am to retain the position of President of this Assembly. I can assure you that I value greatly the personal contacts that this position gives me. It enables me to put much into my work that I should otherwise lack, and it is a source of great satisfaction to me that the Reforms Committee did not recommend, so far as this Assembly goes, that the Dewan should be put into a position of seclusion.

We have done for the time being with the discussion of politics. We have arrived at a further stage in the association of the people of the State with its Ruler in the application of the science of government. And it falls to us now each to do his utmost to get the best possible service out of the machine that His Highness has been pleased to give us.

I read the other day in an American business paper what was to me a new definition of the democratic principle. The essence of democracy, the paper said, is the capacity of all groups to think and act intelligently in the common interest. That is a definition which I think is extremely applicable to present conditions in India. The population of this great continent is made up of groups, each with its own religion, civilization and point of view,

and if we are ever to arrive at a really satisfactory system of government, we must secure the intelligent co-operation of all these groups in the common interest. This is a lesson which I have never ceased to emphasise in my replies to addresses from organizations representing different communities, and I am proud to say that the advice I have tendered has been accepted in every instance with a readiness which I cannot help thinking augurs very well for the future of our deliberations and our Administration.

It was said once of a great Viceroy, by one who was later himself a great Secretary of State for India, that he was like an engineer who had tuned up his machine to the greatest possible pitch of perfection, but when he got into the driver's seat, did not know in what direction to drive it. We have, in the course of the deliberations of the last two years, tuned up our political machine to the greatest point of perfection which we can reach at the present time, and it is for us now to take counsel together as to the objectives which we should endeavour with its aid to reach. We have discussed many of these objectives in the past in regard to education, sanitation and medical relief, industries co operation and agriculture. We have debated new policies, have received the advice of learned committees and have embarked on large schemes of reform.

*Work done so far.*

These cover every phase of life in the State. Let us consider one subject, a most difficult and a most important one, agriculture and its handmaid, irrigation. We have spent crores of rupees on irrigation projects and on the development of new crops and systems of cultivation. We have had some astounding successes, as with sugar and tobacco, and with the production of sera for the inoculation of cattle against disease. We have a tremendous distance yet to go, if we are to bring all the cultivable land under cultivation and to get the maximum return both from the land and from the water which we supply. That is a matter which depends in the main upon the intelligence, capacity and courage of the *raiyats*. Accordingly we have devoted ourselves to schemes for promoting a spirit of co-operation, for relieving them from the deadening weight of debt that oppresses them, and for instructing them in the use of better tools, better seed and better manures and more economical methods in general. The progress has been slow. In some cases, as with the co-operative societies, we have started with too much of a rush and have had to retrace our steps, but I hope and believe that the time is coming when we shall secure the spirit that we need. Meanwhile, other committees have advised on our means of communication. We have extended our railways, built a number of bridges, tarred many miles of the main roads and opened up many miles of village roads. With all this has gone an expansion of education so rapid that we have found it impossible to build and equip schools fast enough to meet the demand. But again, I hope we are beginning to overtake the arrears. The health of the people has been attended to by a great expansion of sanitation and a great spread of hospitals and special institutions, such as, maternity and child welfare centres, in the establishment of which we have been greatly helped by private charity. Among these I may mention the great New Mental Hospital which stands as a symbol of the added care that we are giving to the case of mental defectives. The last committee that we have appointed is one to deal with another class of afflicted persons, the moral defectives, whose errors lead them into our jails. This is a subject in respect of which a vast change has come over the general outlook of enlightened nations, and I hope that Mysore will not be behind the rest in carrying out a radical scheme of reform.

*The Budget.*

Coming now to the details of the budget, I will refer you, as usual, to the Financial Secretary's Memorandum, which explains the more important points to be noticed in the Revised

Estimates of the current year and in the Budget Estimates of the coming year. I propose to mention only some of the principal items. In doing so, I shall follow the usual order, taking, first, the revenue derived from our natural resources, such as, gold and the sandal monopoly; second, that accruing to the State in its capacity as trader; and third, the proceeds of taxation proper.

*The Return from the Gold Mines.*

The taxation of the income derived from the mining industry is one of the most puzzling problems with which the taxation experts have to deal. Mining is not like cultivation or business, in which the greater the skill and capital employed the greater is the prospect of a continuing and growing revenue. In the case of mining, the reverse is the case. The greater the skill and capital employed, the greater is the prospect of the ore being exhausted or even disappearing altogether. There is, moreover, another puzzling factor, namely, the influence of prices. Given prudent and careful mining companies—and I am glad to acknowledge that those operating on the Kolar Gold Field are among the best managed in the world—an increase in the price of the product does not mean a scramble to exhaust the good ore and get the advantage of the increased price over as large a quantity as possible. It means, on the other hand, a reservation of the good ore and the turning of the attention of the management to ores which it does not pay to treat when prices are lower. Our ordinary scheme of taxation, which is similar to that in other parts of the world, is, first, to levy the income-tax as it is levied on other businesses; second, to take a royalty in part compensation to the State for the loss of a wasting asset. And we have now, in common with other Governments in similar circumstances, added a third item of taxation by taking a share of the abnormal price which is for a time being paid for gold.

The figures of revenue derived from income-tax will be dealt with under that head. Under the head of royalty we have two factors to consider, first, the increase of price, and second, the fact that on the 21st March last, the old leases expired and new leases, which provide for a higher rate of royalty, came into force. In 1938-39 we realized Rs. 23 lakhs under this head. In 1939-40 we anticipate a realization of Rs. 24·39 lakhs, as a result of the operation of the two causes I have indicated, and in 1940-41, seeing that the new leases will be in operation for the whole year, we expect a realization of Rs. 26 lakhs.

To turn now to the new taxation, which has been imposed by an Emergency Act with effect from the 22nd March last, and which we propose to place before you now with a view to bringing it permanently into the Statute Book, the position stands as follows. In 1931 Great Britain went off the gold standard, the price of gold per ounce being then about Rs. 56½. At the beginning of the War, nine months ago, the price had risen to Rs. 109 per ounce, and by the middle of March, when we decided to take action, it had risen to Rs. 113. We decided in these circumstances, following the example of other Governments similarly circumstanced, that the State was entitled to take a share of this abnormal increase in the value of what is derived from one of its wasting assets, and could do so without inflicting any real injury upon the industry. We therefore passed an Emergency Act requiring payment of a special duty on gold equal to three-fourths of the difference between the price at which gold was sold and the price of Rs. 100 an ounce, which was taken as a standard. This leaves one-fourth of these abnormal profits to the Companies, and it is hoped and believed that that will prove quite sufficient to prevent any deterioration in the working operations of the industry and to leave a margin for a prospective increase in the working expenses. In other words, it is hoped that this difference will have the effect of bringing a large increase to the revenues of the State without affecting the conservation of the higher grade ore or reducing the dividends on the invested capital, which have been

paid in the past to the shareholders. The realizations anticipated from this duty are Rs. 3 lakhs in 1939-40 and Rs. 26 lakhs in 1940-41

I fully realize that a tax of this kind cannot be very welcome to the Companies concerned, but I feel there is good justification in these very exceptional times for the Government to take a share of a very exceptional windfall. As I have said, I do not think there is any reason to expect that it will cause a reduction in the dividends that the Companies have been able to pay in the past, and if that is the case, it will operate as a tax on excess profits. Should this anticipation be incorrect, the Government will be a sufferer along with the Companies, and we shall be ready to re-examine the question in the light of any fresh considerations that may arise.

*Sandal Oil.*

There has been a very welcome expansion in the sale of sandal oil in America, which has taken more than twice as much in 1939-40 as it did in 1938-39. In 1938-39 we realized under this head a revenue of Rs. 8·76 lakhs. For 1939-40 we hope to realize Rs. 8·43 lakhs, as against Rs. 6·74 budgetted for, and in the uncertainty of conditions in the world at large we have budgetted for a sum of Rs. 7·45 lakhs for 1940-41.

*Railways.*

To turn now toward trading concerns. The gross and net receipts from Railways during 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 81·89 lakhs and Rs. 25·27 lakhs respectively. We expect to realize during the current year a gross revenue of Rs. 81·85 lakhs and a net revenue of Rs. 24·49 lakhs, as against Rs. 77·50 and Rs. 20·11 lakhs, respectively, budgetted for. Next year, we anticipate an improvement of Rs. 1 lakh under gross revenue, in view of the increase in Railway fares and freights recently brought into effect all over India. On the other hand, the provision for working expenses has to be increased by about Rs. 3 lakhs, on account of the increase in the price of coal and other items. A decrease of about Rs. 2 lakhs is thus expected in the net receipts.

The line from Sagara to Talaguppe is expected to be opened shortly.

*Hydro-Electric Works.*

The net revenue from the Hydro-Electric Works continues to grow. In 1937-38 it was Rs. 42·95 lakhs, and in 1938-39, Rs. 46·69 lakhs. We budgetted for Rs. 48 lakhs and expect to realize Rs. 49·52 lakhs in 1939-40, and Rs. 51·57 lakhs in 1940-41.

The Shimsha New Project Works are almost completed, and the first unit, which was put into service on the 18th April 1940, is now continuously generating 11,000 to 12,000 H.P., relieving Sivasamudram to that extent of the very heavy loads, extending to 62,500 H.P., which that Station has been carrying.

Works in connection with the Jog Falls Project have been commenced.

The number of towns and villages served stood at 186 at the end of June 1939. Service has since been started in Sidlaghatta, Kunigal, Sravanabelagola, Chitaldrug and several minor towns, and the arrangements for serving Tiptur, Channarayapatna, Chamarajnagar, Bannur, Srinivasapur, Saklespur and Sagara are in progress. Estimates for Jagalur, Bharmasagara, Challakere, Alur and Mudigere among other places are under examination.

The number of lighting and power consumers of all classes, including irrigation pumping installations, has continued to increase steadily, and stands now at about 47,000 as against about 43,000 at the end of June 1939.

*Telephone Service.*

The extension of the automatic telephone service in the Bangalore City from 500 to 700 lines has been completed and the number of subscribers has already risen to 695. An extension of 400 more lines has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3·67 lakhs, and the work is in hand.

*Krishnaraj Sagar Irrigation Works.*

The Irwin Canal is intended ultimately to irrigate an area of 1,20,000 acres. Up to date arrangements have been made for commanding 70,279 acres, of which 54,550 have been brought under cultivation. In the course of the year works were completed which it is hoped will bring another 19,000 acres under irrigation. The Turaganur Branch is responsible for 10,000 acres, the Shimsha Branch for 5,000 and the Lokasara Branch for 4,000. In addition, good progress has been made with the Hebbakavadi and Nidaghatta branches. Another important work is the construction of a pick-up weir and channel near the Mandya tank which is nearing completion. The question of draining the tank is under consideration.

A programme working up to a total grant of Rs. 2,70,000 prepared by the Special Roads Committee has been put in hand. Up to date about 300 miles of road have been opened up.

The net receipts from all these works have so far been disappointing. In 1938-39 they amounted only to Rs. 1·10 lakhs, and large arrears were found to have accumulated in respect of payment both of contribution and water rate. Special measures have been taken to recover these, and it is hoped that in the current year Rs. 6·05 lakhs will be recovered, as against Rs. 2·21 budgetted for. For next year the budget is for Rs. 6·10 lakhs.

*Iron and Steel Works (including Cement Plant).*

This concern realised a working profit of Rs. 9·12 lakhs last year and is expected to earn a profit of Rs. 26 lakhs this year and again in 1940-41. This is due to the higher rates realizable for the products and to a reduction in working costs. Out of the working profit, it is proposed to transfer Rs. 2 lakhs this year, and a similar amount next year, to a special fund for meeting expenditure connected with the provision of amenities to the employees. The balance of Rs. 24 lakhs will be transferred to the Depreciation Fund.

Long range plans for the development of the Works are under examination. One of these concerns the manufacture of special steels and ferro-alloys which will be undertaken soon after the arrival of the necessary plant for which orders have already been placed in the United Kingdom.

*Government Electric Factory.*

The organization of this Factory has been overhauled, and while some sections that were not operating satisfactorily have been closed, three new ones have been opened for the manufacture respectively of scientific instruments, switch-gears and *nakki* wire. It is hoped that it will soon be possible to put the wire on the market.

The sales improved, especially in the case of bakelite and hardware. The total sales up to the end of April last amounted to little more than Rs. 2½ lakhs, as against a little more than Rs. 2 lakhs in the corresponding period of the previous year.

*Government Soap Factory.*

The Government Soap Factory continued to work satisfactorily. The sales during the eight months ending 29th February 1940 amounted to Rs. 3,39,092, as against Rs. 3,06,234 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

*Silk Weaving Factory.*

During the first nine months of the year this Factory produced 53,397 yards of cloth, as against 35,965 yards for the same period in 1938-39. The sales realized Rs. 1,63,500, as against Rs. 1,20,000.

*Central Industrial Workshop.*

Demonstrations of deep-well pumps were conducted in a number of villages, and twelve were installed in the Closepet and Channapatna area, and nine in the Chitaldrug area, in pursuance of the rural reconstruction scheme.

Fifty-four apprentices were trained in the Workshop. Of these two were from

the Indian Institute of Science and one from the School of Engineering. The rest were artisans.

*Badanval Spinning Centre.*

The special feature of the period was the introduction of the system of supply of improved implements to spinners at half the cost. The value of the implements issued was Rs. 4,663. There are at present 4,000 spinners and 200 weavers attached to this *Khadi* centre and 81 spinners and 32 weavers in the wool-spinning centre at Kolar. The total value of finished goods produced at the two centres amounted to Rs. 47,905 and Rs. 4,147, respectively.

*Industrial and Testing Laboratory—Pharmaceutical Section.*

While the industry has suffered through the war owing to the difficulty in obtaining supplies of certain raw materials, a great opportunity has been afforded of discovering and developing local substitutes. As an instance of such a development may be mentioned a scheme for the manufacture of liver products.

*Lac and Paint Works.*

The regular manufacture of oil paints was taken up in June 1939. The factory has sold paints of the value of Rs. 32,500 during the first nine months of the current year.

*Bitumen Plants.*

The bitumen emulsion plants at Bangalore and Mysore worked under high pressure due to increased activities in the road progamme, and the newly erected plant at Hassan has also come into production. The total value of the supplies up to the end of March 1940 amounted to about Rs. 4¾ lakhs.

*Rural and Minor Industries.*

A three-year plan for the development of rural and cottage industries was sanctioned, and a sum of Rs. 43,300 provided for the purpose in the current year's budget. Out of this Rs. 13,300 went to pay for the rural industries centres already in operation and the balance is intended for the opening of 23 new centres. So far 19 of these have been opened. The industries which have been started are flaying, leather-stitching, smithy, pottery, coir-working, tanning, tile-making and lacquerware. The results have been fairly encouraging, and an enhanced provision of Rs. 50,000 has been included in the next year's budget.

During the current year, a sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned in the shape of loans to twenty persons to assist in the establishment or improvement of minor and cottage industries, such as, rice mills, power-looms, looms for the manufacture of *gota* and *nakki*, coffee grinding, lacquer and brass industries and the manufacture of *davana* oil. Small special loans have also been sanctioned to passed students of the industrial schools to enable them to start their own cottage industries.

I turn now from the concerns that are under direct Government control to the companies in which the Government have an interest.

*Mysore Sugar Company.*

The total area in respect of which agreements were taken for supply of cane to the factory during 1939 was 14,211 acres as against 9,511 in the previous year, and the total amount paid to the *raiyats* this year up to the end of March 1940 was Rs. 31½ lakhs, as against Rs. 28 lakhs during the nine months ended 30th June 1939. Prices of sugar were fairly good for the greater part of the year, but fell off towards the end. Sales of arrack amounted to 1,08,039 proof gallons valued at Rs. 54,019, and of absolute alcohol to 78,385 proof gallons valued at Rs. 34,542. Action has been taken to instal an additional plant for the manufacture of absolute alcohol.

*Mysore Silk Filatures.*

This new company has made a very promising start, and is purchasing from over 2,000 sericulturists about Rs. 20,000

worth of cocoons every month. It employs 391 labourers, and by the middle of last month had produced 17,660 pounds of silk of the value of Rs. 1,30,790 and 9,200 pounds of superior waste. The silk made has already secured entry into the Australian market which accepts only silk of the highest grades.

*Mysore Spun Silk Mills.*

In one respect this factory has more than fulfilled expectations. It was established to provide a market for the silk waste, which was selling at prices ranging from 9 to 18 pies per pound and its establishment, together with causes arising out of the war, has resulted in an increase of this price from 6 to 8 annas a pound, which means that a sum of roughly Rs. 70,000 has been put into the pockets of the reelers. The factory has also given occupation directly to about 600 operatives and indirectly to about 200 families. It has been working during the year at full capacity and a ready market has been found for the yarn produced. It has not been quite so successful in providing dividends for its shareholders. Difficulties have been found in connection with the machinery, and new machines have had to be purchased. There have also been difficulties in training the labour. It is hoped, however, that these are being overcome and the factory has returned a small profit for the year.

*Mysore Tobacco Company.*

During the year 1939 the Company extended cultivation to 4,691 acres and opened three more curing centres, making 25 centres in all. The year was an unfavourable one in several respects. The seasonal conditions were not good and the war caused wild fluctuations in the market. In these conditions the system of auction sales was found unsuitable and a system of forward contracts has been adopted in its place. Experiments are being conducted in tobacco planting on the Babbur Farm and at Chikkanahalli.

*Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd.*

Now that electric power from the Shimsha project has become available, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., have started in full swing the manufacture of ammonium sulphate and sulphuric acid. Their sales of ammonium sulphate already amount to over 2,500 tons and they have also undertaken to supply regularly 5 tons of sulphuric acid per day to a chemical manufacturing company established recently in the neighbourhood. Schemes for the manufacture and marketing of ammonia gas, superphoshates, etc., are also being considered by the Company.

The Company has been provisionally placed on the approved list of contractors for the supply of materials to the Military Department of the Government of India and negotiations are in progress for the supply of ammonia and oleum to it.

*Sodium Bichromate Factory.*

It will interest you to know that Government have decided to start a factory at Belagola for the manufacture of sodium bichromate, which is a chemical much in demand in the country. The arrangements for starting the factory are going forward and it is hoped that it will be possible to make a beginning with the scheme soon. The starting of this factory will enable a fuller and more profitable utilisation of the chrome ore resources of the State.

*The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd.*

Fortunately, the war has not greatly affected the arrangements for the regular and satisfactory supply of chemicals and other accessories to the Mysore Paper Mills. This has enabled the Mills to maintain the high quality of the paper manufactured by them. With the expected arrival and installation in September next of additional equipment, the Mills hope to realise the full estimated output. Small units for the manufacture of straw board have also been added and are working.

*Sri Krishnarajendra Mills.*

These Mills show signs of turning the corner. The interest due on the money advanced by the Government has been paid up to the end of 1939, and a balance of Rs. 1,15,000 is left in hand, as against a sum due for depreciation of Rs. 2,08,000.

*New Joint Stock Concerns.*

Recently the Government have extended their help to three new concerns. Two of these are concerns that have fallen on evil days under private management, namely, the Mysore Tannery and the Mysore Match Manufacturing Company. In order to prevent these industries dying out, and to continue to provide employment for the workmen, the Government have acquired these two works and have started them afresh as limited companies, in relation to which the Government provide a considerable proportion of the share capital and the managing agency. The third concern is the Bangalore Transport Company, which provides for rationalising the bus services in Bangalore City. As in many other parts of India, these services have been working very unsatisfactorily, both to the promoters and the public, owing to the stimulus of unhealthy competition and overlapping arrangements. It is hoped that a combination of them under a joint-stock company, in which the Government take an interest, will provide a better service for the public and at the same time ensure a more reasonable return on the outlay of those who provide the capital.

*Land Revenue.*

To come now to the revenue from taxation, in which I include that derived from land revenue.

The seasonal conditions were fairly satisfactory during the year. Against Rs. 122·33 lakhs budgetted for the current year, Rs. 123·52 lakhs are expected to be realised, and for the next year we hope to realise Rs. 125 lakhs, counting on the continuance of normal seasonal conditions.

*Forest.*

The revenue under this head in 1938-39 was Rs. 17·49 lakhs and we hope to realise Rs. 17·74 lakhs and Rs. 17·16 lakhs during the current and next years, respectively.

*Excise.*

Rs. 48·66 lakhs were realized under this head last year but as against Rs. 51·44 lakhs budgetted for the current year, we expect to realise only Rs. 49·16 lakhs. A further fall of about Rs. 1 lakh is anticipated next year.

As mentioned in my address to you in June last, the Excise policy of the Government has all along been to reduce consumption by a careful regulation of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

In pursuance of this policy, the number of exise shops is being gradually reduced and the rates of duty are also being enhanced from time to time. Last year the duty on *ganja* and the tax on trees licensed for tapping were enhanced, and the limit of private possession of *ganja* and the issues of *ganja* and opium to shops were reduced. Among the measures taken during the year are the permanent closure of as many as 50 excise shops and the temporary closure of others on the afternoons of pay days in the industrial areas of Mysore, Davangere and Bhadravati. The case of other industrial areas is under consideration.

In the area round the Closepet Rural Health Centre, where a scheme of prohibition is being tried, seven more shops, that is, two toddy shops in the Channapatna Taluk and one arrack and four toddy shops in the Closepet Taluk, have been ordered to be closed with effect from 1st July 1940.

I am sorry to have to put it on record that this reduction in shops and revenue does not appear to carry with it a fully corresponding reduction in consumption. The consumption of licit arrack in 1938-39 was less than half of what it was in 1929-30, but the number of cases of illicit distillation, which was

197 in 1929-30, was 724 in 1937-38, and though it dropped to 332 in 1938-39, the number of convictions for drunkenness in that year was the highest for the whole decade and more than ten times the number for 1929-30.

*Income-tax.*

Under income-tax we hope to realize Rs. 28·01 lakhs during the current year, as against Rs. 28·20 lakhs realized last year and Rs. 27·63 lakhs budgetted for. For the next year we anticipate a realization of Rs. 35 lakhs, on account of the enhancement of the rate of tax on the income of companies from 18 pies to 24 pies per rupee.

*Excise Duty on Sugar.*

The rate of excise duty on sugar was enhanced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per cwt. from the 1st March 1940, following a similar enhancement by the Government of India, by the issue of an Emergency Act, and proposals will be placed before you to bring the Act permanently into the Statute Book. Unfortunately, the bulk of the profit from this increase will go not to the State but to the Government of India, who have decided that our share of the duty must be limited to a figure of Rs. 12·91 lakhs realized during 1938-39.

*Excise Duty on Power Alcohol.*

The Act providing for the compulsory admixture of power alcohol with motor spirit was brought into effect from October 1, 1939 in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts, the duty on power alcohol being fixed at the same rate as that imposed upon petrol by the Government of India. The realizations from this source are expected to amount to Rs. 65,000 in 1939-40 and Rs. 1,08,000 in 1940-41

**Expenditure.**

When we turn to the expenditure side of the budget, the first item that confronts us affords a proof of the well-known saying that democracy is the most expensive system of government in the world. It is a provision of Rs. 1,25,000 for the expenditure involved by the new constitutional reforms.

*Public Service Commissioner.*

Another item connected with the reforms is the provision of Rs. 12,000 for a Public Service Commissioner. The making of provision for securing the best public servants for the State, for distributing the appointments fairly over the different groups, for ensuring equitable treatment to all Government servants, and for preventing corruption, is now recognized as an essential corollary to an up-to-date constitution. We are not proposing, in the first instance at any rate, to employ the full paraphernalia of a Public Service Commission. We propose instead to try the appointment of a single officer of undoubted ability and judgment, who is entirely without connections in the State. For the time being he is engaged in examining our present arrangements and making his own proposals for the future, and the Central Recruitment Board is carrying on with its existing functions until orders have been passed on Mr. Gupta's proposals.

*Broadcasting.*

Another essential necessity of an up-to-date Government is a broadcasting station, and we are contemplating the establishment of a 5-K. W. Station at Mysore and a small transmitting station at Bangalore. The capital cost of this is estimated at Rs. 2·66 lakhs and the recurring expenditure at Rs. 88,000. For the present, however, we are only providing a sum of Rs. 5,000 in the next year's budget towards the preliminary expenses.

*Census.*

Yet another unusual expense is the provision of a lakh of rupees in the next year's budget for the census, which will not only be a census of the population,

but an economic and industrial census also.

The only other new administrative schemes to which I need refer are the conversion of the Periyapatna and Alur Sub-Taluks into Taluks and the extension of the Record of Rights scheme to four more Taluks, which will mean that it will by the end of next year be in force in 74 out of the 81 Taluks in the State.

*Courts of Law.*

Under Courts of Law, there has already taken place under the guidance of the Chief Justice a truly remarkable clearance of old criminal cases and of civil cases in several categories. There still remains a considerable accumulation of second appeals on the civil side of the High Court, and for this purpose we have sanctioned the appointment of two additional Judges for a period of two years from the 15th February 1940. Provision for their salary for the whole of 1940-41 is made in the budget.

*Jails.*

As you are all aware, the prevalence of subversive activities, of which the courting of imprisonment forms a part, has necessitated the provision of additional jail accommodation, and four new jails were opened at Shimoga, Thirthahalli, Byramangala and Thippeganahalli, and have involved an additional expenditure in 1939-40 of a lakh of rupees in addition to the outlay on buildings, which will be dealt with under 'Civil Works.' We hope there will be no such occurrences in the coming year and have therefore made a normal provision in the budget for 1940-41.

In addition to this we have made provision for the expenses of the Committee which has been appointed to examine the whole question of crime and punishment, to which I have already referred.

*Medical.*

The rapid progress that has been made of recent years in modernising our hospitals necessarily involves heavy expenditure in maintaining the enlarged institutions. We have now established groups of hospitals in the two capital cities and have rebuilt the District Headquarter Hospitals in five out of the remaining seven districts, while the town of Davangere has been provided with hospital accommodation equivalent to that of any of the District Headquarters. Provision has been made in the next year's budget for staffing the new hospital at Mandya, and for continuing sundry additions to the staff that have been made in other places. We have also provided a lakh of rupees for the purchase of equipment and another lakh of rupees for the purchase of drugs of foreign manufacture, which it is very difficult to obtain owing to the outbreak of war. We have opened 18 new dispensaries in 1939-40 bringing the total number to 337, or one to every 87 square miles or 19,000 people. This is exclusive of the Rural Medical Practitioners of whom 8 are being assisted, including six additions to the cadre who began work during the year. For the ensuing year a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided for the opening of new dispensaries and another Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of itinerant dispensaries in the *Malnad*.

*Irrigation Development Fund.*

This time last year I advised you of the constitution of a new Irrigation Development Fund for the purpose of financing irrigation works of a protective character, and told you that we had sanctioned four works for the irrigation of nearly 6,300 acres. These four works are now in progress. For next year we propose to undertake four more works estimated to irrigate a little over 7,000 acres as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Construction of a reservoir across the Kanva river near Kannamangala, Channapatna Taluk, to irrigate 5,000 acres ... | 15·50 lakhs |
| Construction of a tank at Parasurampur, Chellakere Taluk, to irrigate 974 acres ... | 3·80 ,, |
| Construction of a tank at Honnemachenahalli in the Kunigal Taluk, to irrigate 581 acres ... | 1·72 ,, |
| Construction of a tank across the Yennehole stream near Kadakola in the Mysore Taluk, to irrigate 600 acres ... ... | 1·30 ,, |

In addition to this we propose to enlarge the purpose of the Fund so as to permit of charges on account of repair and improvement works also being met from it, and we have allotted Rs. 3 lakhs as grants-in-aid to the irrigation cess funds of certain districts for the purposes of such repairs.

*Civil Works.*

The aerodrome at Jakkur has been completed and a regular bi-weekly service is now in force between Hyderabad and Madras *via* Bangalore. The construction of an aerodrome near Mysore has been undertaken and a site has been selected and is being levelled.

The outlay on account of major works during the current year is expected to amount to about Rs. 14 lakhs, of which Rs. 6½ lakhs will be spent on medical institutions.

In the next year's budget, we have provided Rs. 6·20 lakhs for major works. out of which the provision for medical buildings is about Rs. 2¼ lakhs.

*Communications.*

In many address in June last, I referred to the advance of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Road Fund in connection with the asphalting of roads, subject to repayment in ten annual equated payments of Rs. 1,20,000. A further advance of Rs. 10 lakhs has been allowed during the current year under the same conditions, and sanction of a further loan of Rs. 3 lakhs is under consideration.

A subvention of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned from the Road Fund for district fund roads, in addition to which special grants have been given in several cases.

In the Mandya District new roads of a length of 91 miles, connecting the interior villages in the Nagamangala, French-Rocks and Krishnarajapet Taluks, were opened as relief works.

The outlay on account of road works in the Irwin Canal area has so far been met from the Road Fund. In the case of the areas commanded by the Lokasara, Nidaghatta and other new channels, however, we propose to charge the outlay to the capital grant of the Krishnaraj Sagar Works on the ground that the provision of marketing facilities for the cultivators may justifiably be regarded as a legitimate charge against the irrigation project.

The bridge over the Vedavati near Kellodu was completed during the year. The construction of a bridge over the Tunga at Thirthahalli at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,90,000 and of a bridge over the Dandavati in Sorab Taluk estimated to cost Rs. 39,300 has been recently sanctioned.

The grant under "Communications" has been increased from Rs. 4 to 6 lakhs, to meet the cost of the abovementioned bridge works and of the following other works:—

(1) Construction of a bridge over the Suvarnavati on the Chendakavadi-Hondrabal Road, Chamarajanagar Taluk, estimated to cost Rs. 62,650, and

(2) Laying out of a metalled road from Yelandur to Mamballi, estimated to cost Rs. 47,080.

*Education.*

The total provision for expenditure under "Education" was Rs. 54 lakhs in 1938-39, and we expect an expenditure of Rs. 56·27 lakhs in 1939-40. For 1940-41 we have made a provision of Rs. 59·27 lakhs.

To commence with the Primary Schools, we have examined the recommendations of the Committee that investigated the subject of primary education and action is being taken to amend the Elementary Education Act. In the course of the year we opened 30 new schools, of which five were Urdu primary schools, out of the provision of Rs. 10,000 allotted for the expansion of primary education, and we have made a similar provision for the ensuing year. In addition to this, we are hoping to bring forward proposals for revising the pay of teachers in these schools.

Five Government Middle Schools were established during the year and encouragement is being given to aided agencies to increase the number. A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been provided in the budget for opening new Middle Schools. With all this it is very difficult

to meet the demand for education in this grade and to bring the equipment up to standard. The only hope of doing so appears to lie in the scheme for reviving the levy of fees. Meanwhile, provision has been included in the budget for an improvement in the scale of pay of teachers.

Three aided High Schools were opened during the year, and the opening of a Municipal High School at Krishnarajanagar with effect from the 1st July next has been sanctioned. Provision has been made for raising the pay of the teachers in these schools also.

*University.*

Arrangements have been made for the establishment of Intermediate Colleges at Shimoga and Tumkur with effect from this month, and the grant to the Mysore University has been raised from Rs. 11·75 to Rs. 12·75 lakhs to meet the additional expenditure involved.

*Agriculture.*

Under the head of Agriculture, the chief expanding activity for which provision has been made is the provision of seed farms and demonstration plots. There are now 103 seed farms for the cultivation and distribution of seeds of improved varieties of paddy, groundnut and sugar-cane, and the advantages of these are being demonstrated in 3,551 plots under the control of the cultivators themselves. The quantity of improved seeds and stock distributed having increased fourfold in the last three years, it has been found necessary to increase the provision of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose to Rs. 13,000 in the ensuing year. A small provision of Rs. 2,500 has been included for the establishment of an experimental farm at Anjanapur.

*Livestock.*

The Livestock, Civil Veterinary, and Amrut Mahal Departments were amalgamated during this year, and officers with special training have been appointed for the control of sheep and poultry breeding. A provision of Rs. 2,000 has been made as a subvention to sheep breeders' associations.

Provision has been made for opening two new veterinary dispensaries.

*Water Supply and Drainage Works.*

Grants were made during the current year to 15 Municipalities for drainage works and to a similar number for water supply.

A scheme for improving the water supply of the Chitaldrug town has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs, and Rs. 2 lakhs (including Rs. 1 lakh under Loans) have been provided in the next year's budget. One lakh has been provided for water supply to other places. The grant under 'Improvement to Towns and Minor Municipalities' has been increased by Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1,25,000. A special grant of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided for the underground drainage works in Bangalore City.

*Drinking Water Wells.*

In accordance with the programme laid down by the Government of providing a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for drinking water wells in villages within a period of five years, three lakhs were allotted last year, and three lakhs were provided in the budget of the current year. An additional allotment of Rs. 25,000 was subsequently sanctioned to the Hassan District. During the current year 3,184 well works were taken up, and 489 wells had been completed by the end of March 1940. Altogether 12,373 villages have been provided with wells. A further sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided for the purpose in the next year's budget.

*Rural Reconstruction.*

The Rural Welfare Centre established at Closepet continued to do good work. The Rural Reconstruction Centre at Dodballapur, which had been under the management of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. for the last five years, was taken under Government management from the 1st October 1939. Two

hundred and fifty-six villages have been selected for concentrated attention. The grant has been enhanced from Rs. 1·35 lakhs to Rs. 1·50 lakhs next year.

*Summary.*

To sum up, in this very abnormal year we anticipate an improvement in revenue over our budget estimates by an amount of Rs. 17·96 lakhs, bringing the total to Rs. 413·54 lakhs and a total increase in expenditure of Rs. 18·26 lakhs, bringing the total to Rs. 413·38 lakhs, the latter item including the contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Irrigation Development Fund. For next year we hope to realize a total revenue of Rs. 439·06 lakhs, and have made provision for a total expenditure of Rs. 438·11 lakhs, which, however, includes a contribution of Rs. 26 lakhs to the Irrigation Development Fund, the Inter-village Road Fund and the Industrial Development Fund.

*A Retrospect.*

It may perhaps be appropriate if I give you a few figures to indicate, so far as financial figures can do so, the extent to which our seventeen years of work together has been successful in promoting the twin ideals that every democratic government must set before itself, namely, social justice and individual freedom. Lord Baldwin has stated these ideas in somewhat more detail as follows:—

"In a democracy our ideal is that "every one of its members should feel "that he has had a square deal: that "the community means that he should "have opportunities of education and "that he should be housed in decency, "and that his life should be tolerable "so far as it can be made so." In my opening remarks I explained to you how, in the years that we have been taking counsel together, the revenues of the State have shown an increase of more than a crore of rupees That increase has been derived partly from the gold mines and partly from an increase in the profits on the hydro-electric works. There is also an increase in income-tax, principally in the higher classes. The only new taxes we have imposed are the excise duty on sugar and matches. These are common to the whole country and their effect on the poorest classes has been extremely small.

But this increase in revenue by no means tells the whole story. We have also increased our debt by Rs. 669 lakhs, and with it our investments on productive works by Rs. 920 lakhs, with the result that we now have to meet net interest charges of Rs. 32·91 lakhs, and have Rs. 85 lakhs in the shape of receipts from productive works out of which to meet them.

We can get a glimpse of the manner in which we have spent the money from a comparison of the expenditure of 1923-24 with that budgetted for in 1940-41. Twenty-six lakhs of the difference goes to the Irrigation and other development funds, all of which are for the benefit of the countryside, and 50 lakhs goes to increase under Medical Irrigatian, Education, Agriculture and grants for public improvements, in other words, to what are commonly known as nation-building activities. It would be too long a story to try and tell you how we have expended the whole of the 9 crores of rupees which we have invested in productive works, but you can see the results around you on every side. Very large sums have been put into irrigation, railways, roads, electricity and industries. You are all aware how the *raiyat* has benefited by the lakhs of rupees that have been disbursed in payment for sugar-cane, tobacco and latterly for silk waste. It is my one regret that he has not taken more advantage, than appears to be the case, of the opportunities that have been afforded to him of increasing and selling the produce of his land. I say this because I find that in 1937-38, the last year for which complete statistics are available, the net excess of imports over exports in the case of food grains was 64 lakhs and in that of cotton and cotton goods, 52 lakhs. I earnestly hope that the new opportunities that are opening up before the *raiyat* will inspire him with new energy and enterprise. I refer, of course, to the markets

that will be thrown open to him as a result of the prohibition of imports from abroad which include many articles that we can produce in Mysore, such as, sugar and silk, soap and medicines, tobacco and paper, tiles and toys. These are a few items taken at random out of the list of prohibitions, but they are enough to show what vast opportunities are opening up to us.

*Conclusion.*

Since we last met eight months ago many events of a supremely important nature have taken place in this storm-racked world, and our own country stands faced with tremendous problems on a satisfactory solution of which the future happiness of all her peoples, whatever their race or creed, will largely depend.

In this address, it has not been my purpose to discuss those problems. I have confined myself in the main to an exposition of our financial position and to a brief discussion of our programme for the coming financial year.

Now that the question of constitutional reform has been disposed of in a manner, I believe, satisfactory to a vast majority of His Highness's subjects, and it only remains to bring the new Constitution into operation, it is the desire of His Highness's Government to redouble their efforts for the economic improvement of the State and for the betterment of its people. I am confident that the co-operation of the general public will be forthcoming in ample measure in this work of constructive expansion.

One word more I must say in conclusion. Meeting as we do here in an atmosphere of calm and quiet, let us not for a moment forget that these are grave times. No man-alive can say, can possibly foresee, what the next few months will bring either to this country or to any other. The flower of the nations' manhood is being ruthlessly destroyed. A heart-rending tragedy is being enacted in civilised Europe on a scale beyond the wildest dreams of our savage ancestors. We go on in faith and hope, using all our spiritual endeavours to create an atmosphere in which peace may be found and co-operating to the fullest extent in furtherance of India's military effort. Our earnest prayer must be that God will graciously vouchsafe to Great Britain a speedy victory, and prosperity, happiness and peace to all the peoples of earth.

**Speeches on the Address.**

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA spoke as follows :—

Sir, since last we met, our State has suffered a very great loss in the sad demise of His Highness Sir Sri Kanteerava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, Yuvaraja of Mysore, and it is the first duty of the members of this House to record their sense of deep sorrow at that great calamity to the State. We request you, sir, to convey to His Highness the Maharaja our sense of deep sorrow at His Highness the late Yuvaraja's death, and we pray that His Highness the Maharaja and all members of the Royal family may be given strength enough to bear this loss.

It is also our duty as members of this House, to offer our most respectful and loyal congratulations to Prince Jayachamaraja Wadiyar on the conferment of the title and status of Yuvaraja of Mysore.

One word more. In the closing part of your address, you, sir, have referred to the tense situation in Europe and the condition in which Great Britain and her Allies are placed to-day. It is the duty of every one—whether in Mysore or in the rest of India or in any other part of the world—who cherishes the democratic ideal to pray for the success of the Allies, because the noblest and best aspect of British Rule as well as of French Rule has been the democratic aspect. They have built up democratic institutions and it will be the duty of every one who cherishes that ideal to pray for their speedy success, as you have done. At the same time, the implication of that prayer would be that the solution of the Indian problem must be near at hand, because to-day, it is the Democratic forces that are opposed to the force of Dictatorship. Either

Democracy must survive or Dictatorship must survive. That is the problem to-day. Hence, all those who want Indian independence, all those who look for the establishment of Responsible Government in the Indian States cannot but pray for the success of the Allies, so that the ideals for which they stand may survive for ever.

Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY then said :—

Sir all the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja, and particularly the members of this House, are looking forward for the happy occasion of His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday. It is not an ordinary pleasure to us, His Highness' subjects, that he will be attaining his 56th year on the 16th of this month. It is the good fortune of the people of this State that we are having such a progressive Ruler for the last 38 years. We have had the happy occasion of celebrating the Silver Jubilee of His Highness' progressive Rule some years ago and we are longing for the Golden Jubilee of His Highness' Rule to be celebrated in the State. We request you to convey our most loyal and respectful felicitations to His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of his coming Birthday.

When we met here last, war clouds were gathering thick in Europe. We had hoped the Munich Pact would bring us permanent peace, but, no. The ambitions of the Dictators of Europe seem to be unlimited. It is always England and her Allies that are standing to oppose the domination of these ambitious Dictators. This is not the first time that the British people and their Allies have been opposing this sort of aggrandisement in the world. They have very often undertaken such a heavy responsibility at tremendous sacrifice on their own part in order to preserve the freedom of smaller nations. We are sure, the righteous cause which Britain and her Allies have taken up will succeed by the grace of God and we pray to Him that early victory may be vouchsafed to Britain and her Allies and that lasting peace may reign in the world. At this hour of need for help from all directions, Mysore shall not lag behind other civilised countries. As very often we have done, we should contribute our quota of help in the shape of men and money to the great cause for which England and her Allies are fighting.

We have listened to the most interesting and valuble address that you have been pleased to deliver just now. Your industrial and irrigational policy have really brought prosperity to the State. It is no ordinary pleasure to the raiyat of Mysore to hear from you that the income of Mysore State to-day has gone up to 430 lakhs. We quite understand what large sums of money have been allotted for nation-building purposes and the industrial and irrigational policy which you have been so steadily pursuing will certainly increase the State's revenue to Rs. 5 crores at no distant date. We note from your short address that your administration has been responsible for an increase in the State's revenue to the extent of a crore of rupees.

We are very glad and happy that recently His Highness' Government have announced that agricultural colonies will be established for the benefit of the educated unemployed in the State. Several are the unemployed in the State, and such colonisations will really stir up the younger minds. It is the greatest fortune of the State that it possesses a wise administrator like you at a critical time like this. We express our grateful thanks to you for all the trouble you are taking and all the good you have been doing to the people of the State.

NAWAB SHER KHAN of Honnali said :—

Sir, with your kind permission I beg to say, on this auspicious occasion of the forthcoming Birthday of our gracious Sovereign, that it is our first and foremost duty to offer our respectful and loyal felicitations to him and we all pray to God to vouchsafe many returns of this happy occasion to him. May he continue to rule over us a long time to come!

I beg to say a few words as regards your illuminating address. The address reveals that there has been progress all round, that our revenues have

been expanding to the greatest possible extent, and that you have launched very good policies of irrigational and industrial development in the State. All these indicate that there has been all-round prosperity for which we all feel very happy. We beg to congratulate you for your high statesmanship and your skill in bringing the State to such a high level. Within a short space of time the revenues of the State have increased by a crore of rupees without the levy of any direct taxes and this circumstance proves the wisdom of the policy that you have been adopting all along.

I would also like to refer on this occasion to our duty towards the war. We, as loyal subjects of His Highness the Maharaja, are also subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor. It is our first and foremost duty at this critical hour to offer our services and render our moral and material support for the successful prosecution of this great war in which Great Britain and her Allies are involved. Of course, Great Britain and her Allies are not waging this war for any imperial objects; they are waging this war in a righteous cause—to save smaller nations. It is very praiseworthy that Great Britain has come forward to help smaller nations and is prepared to suffer for the sake of saving their liberties. In view of this laudable object we have, with very great pleasure and in duty bound, to contribute all that we can in the shape of men and money. Otherwise, we will be lacking in our duty. We assure you that we will do our best to give all possible help at this critical time.

Messrs. ABDUL RASOOL SAB and Y. V. KUMARAYYA also spoke placing on record the sense of deep sorrow on the part of the Assembly at the sad demise of His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, and submitting the loyal felicitations of the House to His Highness the Maharaja and the Ruling Family. They then congratulated the Dewan on the substantial progress recorded by the State under his able guidance, and prayed for the speedy termination of the war and the vindication of the cause for which Britain and her Allies were now fighting. They concluded with felicitations to Prince Jayachamaraja Wadiyar on the title and status of Yuvaraja of Mysore conferred on him.

Lokasevanirata Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY regretted the recent demise of His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, and after dwelling on His late Highness' patriotism and other qualities of head and heart, expressed the respectful condolences of the House to His Highness the Maharaja and other members of the Royal Family. He then extended loyal greetings and felicitations to Prince Jayachamaraja Wadiyar on whom His Highness the Maharaja had since conferred the title of Yuvaraja.

The member then referred to the influence which political agitation outside was exercising upon the State itself and appealed to local Congressmen to desist from non-co-operation and have the forethought and wisdom to promote peaceful progress on the lines outlined in the reforms recently vouchsafed by His Highness the Maharaja, in pursuance of the wonted policy of the Ruling Family of Mysore.

He then acknowledged with gratitude the several measures adopted from time to time by the Dewan and his learned colleagues to help the State in its onward march, suitably to the trend of the times. He was particularly thankful to the Dewan for his unremitting labours in the cause of the State's progress.

Referring to the European war, he expressed confidence that under the able guidance of Mr. Churchill, the Prime Minister of England, the Allies would soon come out successful and see that the fiend of Nazism would never again raise its head. He concluded with an appeal to the Government to see that the assistance which the State could possibly afford was placed at the disposal of the Allies at this hour of trial.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA prefaced his remarks with the wish that the business for the present session would proceed smoothly and with a view to public good. He then referred to a departure made for the first time in respect of the procedure relating to supply of Budget

Estimates to the members and represented that since copies had just reached the members, they should be allowed at least four days' time for sending up resolutions on the Budget. He next prayed for the ultimate success of the Allies in the present European war. He also prayed for the long life, health and prosperity of His Highness the Maharaja, the young Yuvaraja Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar and all other members of the Royal House, and concluded with the wish that in the days to come, the relations between His Highness' Government and his subjects would grow more cordial than in the past and that the reputation of Mysore would also be further enhanced.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH also expressed loyal felicitations to His Highness and wished many returns of the happy occasion. He assured the Dewan that, in accordance with the wishes of His Highness the Maharaja, the members of the Assembly would support every action taken and would be taken by the Government in the matter of extending generous help in the shape of men, money and material for the speedy and successful conclusion of the war in which Great Britain and her Allies were so justly participating. He concluded with the wish that under the sympathetic and able guidance of Sir Mirza Ismail, Mysore would continue to make rapid strides and soon be a model not only to India as at present but to the world as a whole.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK echoed similar sentiments.

At this stage, Mr. C. K. VENKATARAMIAH (Kannada Translator to Government) read the Kannada version of the Dewan's Address.

Referring again to the Dewan's Address, Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA referred to various measures of improvements inaugurated by the present Dewan and offered, on behalf particularly of the citizens of Bangalore, sincere thanks to the Dewan for the same. He also joined the previous speakers in offering loyal felicitations to His Highness the Maharaja on his approaching Birthday, and to Prince Jayachamaraja Wadiyar on his being conferred with the title of Yuvaraja of Mysore. He concluded with an appeal to the Dewan to continue to start new industries so that all the poor and unemployed people might soon find employment and if possible that there might be nobody in the State remaining unemployed.

Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHARYA expressed felicitations to the young Yuvaraja, Prince Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, and wished him the best of health and wisdom. He also expressed his loyal good wishes to His Highness the Maharaja and other members of his family and requested the Dewan-President to convey on behalf of the House the assurance of loyalty to His Highness.

### Swearing in of New Members.

The following members then made the prescribed Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja and took their seats :—

1. Mr. N. P. Govinda Gowda, Narasimharajapur.
2. „ B. Narayana Reddy, Bagepalli Taluk.
3. „ C. Subbanna Naik, Koppa Taluk.
4. „ Henry M. White, Kolar Gold Fields.
5. „ Lakshmana Reddy, Goribidnur Taluk.
6. „ L. Puttananjappa, Nanjangud.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### Ganja Cultivation.

*Q.*—2. Mr. B. S. SIDDAPPA (Kankanhalli Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the number of applications received in Bangalore District praying for grant of licences for "ganja" cultivation ;

(*b*) the number of such licences granted till now ?